

5/18/78 [1]

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 5/18/78
[1]; Container 76

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Moore & Beckel to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 6 pp., re:Arms Embargo	5/17/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
Handwriting File 5/18/78 [1] Box 86

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - May 18, 1978

8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:00 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:10 Rep. Baltasar Corrada and Governor Borcelo
(5 min.) Romero. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

10:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

10:30 Meeting with His Excellency Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda,
(60 min.) President of the Republic of Zambia. (Dr. Zbigniew
Brzezinski) - The Cabinet Room.

12:10 Greetings/Photographs - The Oval Office.
(12 min.) * SEE ATTACHED.

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - The Oval Office.

1:30 Meeting with the Ad Hoc Leadership Council of Aging
(20 min.) Organizations. (Mr. Nelson Cruikshank) - Cabinet Room.

2:00 Photograph with the American Academy of Family
(5 min.) Practice's "Family Doctor of the Year." (Dr. Peter
Bourne) - The Oval Office.

12:10
(5 min.)

Ambassador Berndt von Staden and
Mr. Gottheil Fischer, Head of the
Fischer Choir from West Germany.
(Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - Oval Office.

12:20
(5 min.)

Present Recording for the Blind's Annual
Scholarship Achievement Awards.
(Ms. Fran Voorde) - The Rose Garden.

12:28
(2 min.)

Mr. Wayne Rackoff. (Ms. Fran Voorde).
The Oval Office.

5-17-78

KENNETH KAUNDA - ZAMBIA

3 YRS. RAPID Δ in AFRICA

K's STATESMANSHIP

LEADER - MAJORITY RULE

RELIGIOUS - HUMAN RTS

H: PRINCIPLES - INTEGRITY

RESPECTED, VALUABLE

RHODESIA - PEACE - FAIR.

ALL PARTIES - MAJORITY

ONE MAN/VOTE

WIFE BETTY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Western
Governors
5-18-78

Cons

Fed/ST

Fed

Envir

19 members

Sub Com

Hrs Mgmt

Scott Mathieson

Concern re cost/sharing
10% front end - when effective
prefer new projects only
against legislation

Indiv states policy, pertain
to auth, non-funded projects
on competitive bid basis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mike how to finance?
Mun & Ind bonds one way
Irrigation?

Ed Excise tax now & H₂O fund
John
Evans Prefer < 10%

Dick
Lamb Help re political problem
States H₂O plans
H₂O conservation plans
10% almost unanimously
opposed
Not apply to authorized projects

Polk

5/18/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Leadership Council of Aging
organ's

Nelson Cruikshank

David Crowley

Jack Ossofsky - militant

Soc Sec #220B/104no $\frac{2}{3}$ > aged

Soc Sec admin - expedite

Fed Council on Aging - ~~Adm~~ + Senate

Budget + 2~~4~~ 70/54no

Tax reform 1 mil no taxes

9470 savings L \$30,000 inc.

Armen Henry - Hobart Jackson dies

SUGGESTED REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

I have established the position of Counsellor to the President on Aging in order to achieve the following objectives:

FED COUNCIL

LABOR
HOUSING

XPORT
DISABLED
TAX

SOC SEC
CIVIL RTS

HOSP COSTS
CONDOMINIUM
MAND RETIREMENT

UNEMP
WELFARE REFORM
INFLATION

- a. To insure that I will have placed before me proposed initiatives in the field of aging designed not only to meet the needs of older persons but also designed to make it possible for the nation to benefit from the unique contributions that older persons can make to the strengthening of our nation by opening up opportunities for their continued involvement in the life of our day.
- b. To insure that whenever policy issues are presented to me in such areas as social security, employment, housing, health, transportation and welfare I will be reminded of the impact that proposed solutions will have on the lives of older persons.
- c. To have placed before me proposals designed to make it possible for me to make the maximum possible contribution to coordinating programs in the Executive Branch that have an impact on the lives of older persons.
- d. To have a personal representative who can present my views on issues in the field of aging to the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch, to the members of Congress and to representatives of organizations in both the public and private sectors.

I have also designated the Counsellor as Chairman of the Federal Council on the Aging. Putting these two functions in the hands of one person will make it possible for him in his capacity as Chairman of that body to present to me a broad consensus of views in the field of aging that are represented by the membership of the Federal Council on the Aging.

16-17 mil elderly
Carl Blomfield
Wm Hutton
Crutshanks' staff
Nat Institute on Aging
Hobart Jackson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

C
/

MAY 18 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *J. McIntyre*
SUBJECT: Dr. Bourne's Drug Report #9

You asked that I comment on Peter Bourne's observations concerning Border Management in Drug Report #9.

Your Reorganization Project has been working since last September to produce a recommendation for reorganization in the border management field which would not only be theoretically right, but politically feasible. Our tentative report and recommendations are contained as part of my briefing memorandum sent to you April 21, a copy of which I am attaching.

Essentially, your Reorganization Project agrees with the major conclusion of Dr. Bourne's earlier study that a reorganization of border management agencies is desirable. We have been working with Dr. Bourne's staff to find a politically viable solution. The creation of a Border Management Agency in the Department of Treasury involves either the transfer of all the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the transfer of its patrol and inspection functions. Both the Departments of Justice and Treasury support the recommendations of your Reorganization Project to only transfer the inspection and patrol functions. Chairman Peter Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee adamantly opposes the transfer of all of INS to the Department of Treasury, as suggested originally by Dr. Bourne. Until recently, Chairman Rodino had also opposed the transfer of any part of INS, but recent discussions between him and Judge Bell have indicated that Chairman Rodino might support, or at least not oppose, the transfer of the inspection and patrol functions of INS. Your Reorganization Project believes that such a separation of the inspection and patrol functions would create a stronger and more rational Border Management Agency. It would also have the added benefit

of leaving in the Department of Justice a separate Immigration and Naturalization Service which could deal more effectively with immigration adjudication and regulatory pressures, especially if immigration-related functions such as visa policy now located in the Department of State could be coordinated by a strengthened Immigration and Naturalization Service.

You will recall that these are some of the matters which were discussed at the meeting on April 24 among yourself, Judge Bell, Harrison Wellford, Tread Davis, and others. Since that meeting, as you instructed, we have been consulting within the Administration and with key people on Capitol Hill. There are still some matters under discussion involving possible objections by the Department of State to the realignment of visa policy in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Departments of Justice and Treasury are in tentative agreement with the Reorganization Project's recommendations. Congressional consultations are underway, and Chairman Rodino has indicated to us that he will soon advise us whether or not he could support such a reorganization.

We have met with Dr. Bourne and his staff, and they are now in agreement with our procedure. Hopefully, we will be able to send you a decision memorandum on this and certain law enforcement matters by early June.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1978

*a McInyre
J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE *P.B.*

SUBJECT: DRUG REPORT #9

The Office of Drug Abuse Policy was formally phased out on March 31st, and this week as required by law we will be submitting an annual report to the Congress. In the future I plan, unless you prefer otherwise, to send you a monthly summary of all my activities rather than just drugs.

Members of Congress, particularly Rogers, Wolff, Hathaway, Percy and Culver continue to monitor closely our efforts to coordinate drug policy, with nine Congressional hearings in the last month.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

Senator Culver at one hearing questioned us as to why we have not submitted a border management reorganization plan to the Hill. I furnished to OMB in September of last year following a comprehensive interagency study, a detailed report recommending a consolidation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Service, into a new border management agency. The General Accounting Office furnished a similar report shortly thereafter. OMB has been working on a border management reorganization, but has not produced final recommendations. (One reason that we had hoped to meet a January or earlier submission date, was the mandatory retirement of significant numbers of senior enforcement officials in January provided a unique opportunity to minimize the problems handling senior officials during reorganization.)

There is substantial agreement that significant overlap and duplication exist and that a reorganization is needed. The controversy is over the form of the reorganization. Our proposal was structured to avoid as much opposition as possible, recognizing that some opposition from the Unions is inevitable. The favored OMB alternative would split up the Immigration Service by transferring Inspectors and the Border Patrol to Customs. I personally do not agree with splitting either agency

*Jim
Comment*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PETER BOURNE
SUBJECT: DRUG REPORT #9

because this is the reason that previous attempts to straighten out this area have failed. I do agree with placing the Border Management Agency in Treasury. Given the Congressional attention on this effort, and the negative effects that delay has on the morale of the two agencies involved, I hope you can encourage the submission of the reorganization proposal at the earliest possible date.

HEROIN - We have maintained for a year now the nationwide heroin shortage resulting in, among other benefits, a 40 percent drop in overdose deaths and a saving, we estimate, of 600 lives. The success of the eradication program in Mexico is constantly vulnerable to larger political problems and we could face a reversal at any time. We also have in Mexico at present a corruption problem of a highly sensitive nature.

In sharp contrast to our domestic situation which is the best in 10 years, there is a very serious and growing heroin problem in Europe, especially in Germany, Italy and Scandinavia. The source of the heroin in Europe is the Golden Triangle, where although we have had marked recent success with the Thais and especially the Burnese, substantial heroin still is produced.

The other European source is South Asia. Since my last report to you on this subject, the situation has become considerably worse. Based on the latest intelligence reports, this year's regional (Afghanistan-Pakistan) opium production is expected to reach 1,000 tons; far more than the production of Mexico and the Golden Triangle, combined. Because of internal political factors in Pakistan we focused our efforts over the past year on Afghanistan. Last week's coup has probably negated any progress in this area and we will have to begin again under a new and complex set of circumstances. We have assessed last year's efforts, and while we can point to a long list of specific steps taken, the bottom line is that this is now the largest illicit opium producing region in the world and our efforts have been unsuccessful in halting the increase.

These facts are not likely to be overlooked by the Congress; and while we can point to political upheaval as indicative of the difficulties in dealing with the regional narcotics problem, we are vulnerable to criticism for this year's bumper crop which was planted last Fall and now being harvested, and we can be expect to be asked what steps we are taking to deal with it.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PETER BOURNE
SUBJECT: DRUG REPORT #9

While the Afghanistan-Pakistan situation is very serious, as far as the Europeans are concerned, it poses no immediate threat with regard to the heroin situation in the United States.

OTHER

- Following the decision a year ago to restrict barbiturate use, deaths from these substances have declined 27 percent.

- The court case involving the use of the herbicide paraquat to spray marijuana in Mexico is under advisement. It appears unlikely that the court will enjoin the program, but may make a precedent setting and far reaching ruling concerning the requirement that we conduct environmental impact studies for such programs overseas. The paraquat issue remains highly volatile and emotional with more calls and letters to the White House on this issue than almost any other (mostly negative).

- Our cooperative relationship with Latin American countries, especially Colombia, continues to improve with steadily larger drug seizures.

- Large amounts of money, in the hundreds of millions of dollars, are regularly moved internationally in connection with narcotic trafficking. I plan to launch a major initiative in the next few weeks to look at the economic, political and other deleterious aspects of this money flow. We have already begun interagency activities to begin looking at this problem, and are examining possible control measures we could take.

PGB:ss



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

2:00 PM
MONDAY

*Jim - All
of this sounds
ok -
I'm ready to
pin it
down
J*

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. *Jim*
SUBJECT: Justice Related Reorganization Matters for
Presidential Law Day Speech -- May 4, 1978

On Monday, we are scheduled to meet with you to report our findings and conclusions on a number of justice-related reorganization initiatives. The substance of the briefing has been widely discussed by the appropriate members of the Administration, but because of the potentially controversial nature of some of these items, we seek your guidance before conducting comprehensive consultations with the Congress and interest groups.

The agenda which we propose for the meeting is as follows:

1. A discussion of implementation of your decisions in connection with the improvement of Justice research, statistics, and State and local financial assistance (LEAA).
2. Discussion of possible Federal law enforcement reorganization.
 - a. Establishment of an office in the Department of Justice to set standards and coordinate Federal criminal law enforcement units within the Department of Justice.
 - b. The transfer of firearms and explosives functions from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.
 - c. Establishment of a six-month Presidential Commission on State, local and Federal law enforcement roles.
 - d. Transfer of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (Glynco, Georgia), from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

- e. Transfer from the Federal Bureau of Investigation non-enforcement functions such as finger-print identification, maintenance of criminal history, and operation of the National Crime Information Center.
3. A Discussion of Border Management and Immigration Activities.
- a. The creation of a Border Management Agency within the Treasury Department combining the inspection and patrol functions of the U.S. Customs Service (Treasury) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice).
- b. The strengthening of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a regulatory and planning agency for immigration and migration questions, and the transfer of the visa policy making functions to INS from the Bureau of Consular Affairs (State).

To where?

We need your guidance now so that a comprehensive approach can be utilized in planning for Justice related reorganizations, and some practical political trade-offs between departments and among Congressional Committees can take place. On May 4, you are making a major address on Justice in America.

Reorganization themes in the Justice area are a logical part of that address. By May 15, under Congressional rules the Administration's legislation to change authorization for LEAA must be submitted to the Congress. In addition, Judge William Webster is in the process of establishing his leadership over the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Organizational shifts which could help him focus the role of the FBI on your stated priorities of organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption, and terrorism would be much more effective early in his term. Finally, there are immediate budgetary pressures which command attention.

You indicated during the Presidential Reviews concerning the 1979 Budget that you wanted to consider efficiencies which could be derived from reorganization prior to committing

large numbers of additional personnel and dollars to an area such as border control, which is generally thought to be poorly organized at the present time.

Attached is an outline of some of the problems which the reorganization project identified in these areas, and possible changes which could be beneficial.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JODY POWELL



During my time with you tomorrow, I would like to bring with me Jack McWethy and Ted Geste, new White House correspondents from U. S. News & World Report, for a brief get-acquainted, handshake and photograph.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *Charles for*
Peter Bourne

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Family Doctor of the Year.
May 18, 1978, 2:00 p.m., Oval Office.

I. Purpose

To honor Dr. Ramirez for having been selected as Family Doctor of the Year.

II. Participants, Background, Press

a. Participants

Dr. Mario E. Ramirez, Family Doctor of the Year and his family, Dr. George Wolff, Vice President, American Academy of Family Practice, Mr. John Mack Carter, Editor-in-Chief, Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Staff: Peter Bourne - Charles O'Keefe

b. Background

The American Academy of Family Practice is the Nation's second largest medical association with about 40,000 physician members.

The Family Doctor of the Year Program sponsored by Good Housekeeping Magazine, was established by the Academy. The "Family Doctor" selection criteria include activities in community and national affairs as well as medical activities.

Dr. Ramirez was born in Roma, Texas. Age 52, Married, 5 children (All accompanying). Was the only doctor in Roma Texas (Population 2700) for 25 years (1950-75). Opened a 15 bed hospital in Roma and operated it for 17 years. Moved to Rio Grande City in 1975. Now in 2 man practice. Active in scores of civic and Fraternal organizations, appointed Starr County Judge in 1969, elected to that post in 1970 (carried every

precinct) reelected in 1974. Director, Council for South Texas Economic Progress (established by Senator Bentson). Recipient of A.M.A. Bicentennial Award for Citizenship and Community Service. Governor's Committee on Mental Retardation. Appointed by Governor Brisco to Greater South Texas Cultural Basin. Blue Ribbon Task Force to study and evaluate Medicaid. Vice Chairman A.M.A. Committee on Health Care for the Poor, National Health Advisory Council (H.E.W.) Medical Director, Starr County Migrant Program. His wife Sarah was active in his practice and public health during first 10 years, still helps part time. He has just been named President-elect of the Texas Medical Association.

John Mack Carter Editor-in-Chief of Good Housekeeping, Director of the Christian Church Foundation, American Cancer Society, and Religion in American Life. You reappointed him to the Women's Year Commission. After the press leaves you may want to commend him for his interest in, and his magazine's emphasis on the strength and integrity of American's families.

- c. Press - Photo opportunity.

TALKING POINTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, ACHSAH NESMITH *JF*

SUBJECT: Doctor of the Year

1. Roma, Texas is almost four times as big as Plains, but I feel that Dr. Ramirez would understand our problems. When I was growing up we had an excellent clinic nearby and my mother was a registered nurse. But in Roma and all of Starr County there were no doctors. So when Mario Ramirez completed his medical training he returned to his hometown. He and his wife Sarah set up a clinic in an old frame house with Army surplus cots and mail-order bassinets. Often he wasn't paid in money -- his patients brought him food or whatever they had -- I imagine you always ate well, doctor. My mother often wasn't paid in money -- I remember once after she nursed a young girl through a long illness the girl's father brought us a load of pine knots to light our fires with, and we were always well supplied with chickens and vegetables.

He has treated the migrants who often had nothing, and was commended by President Johnson for his work after Hurricane Beulah, when thousands of Mexicans evacuated because of the floods that came across the border. His clinic became a medical station for them.

Dr. Ramirez makes house calls because many of his patients are too old to come to him -- one of his patients is 115 -- and have no way to get there. He delivers babies, performs surgery, and often saw as many as 90 patients a day when he was the only doctor in the county of 17,000 for nearly 20 years. (In recent years he has brought in 2 more doctors to help him serve the county. He now practices in Rio Grande City with a partner.)

2. He accepted appointment as Starr County judge in 1969 in order to get better medical facilities, and was subsequently elected with a majority in every precinct. His lifelong dream, Starr County Memorial Hospital opened to serve his people. Most of the staff is made up of people who grew up in the area and whom he urged as high school students to pursue medical careers and return to serve their neighbors.

3. Dr. Ramirez represents the ideal of the traditional family doctor we remember or wish we had known. But he also represents what we must have now and in the future in American medicine -- the doctor who serves those who most need his services. When he saw that his medical knowledge alone could not get his people the kind of modern facilities they needed, he entered politics. His record in that regard would make any professional politician envious. But he

entered government to serve, and he made the government serve his people in the areas they most needed help. He has found time somewhere to be active in civic organizations and has just been elected president of the Texas Medical Association.

4. Dr. Ramirez, I'm proud to meet you and to be able to participate in honoring you. You were nominated from among the 40,000 members of the American Academy of Family Physicians by your medical colleagues. Often the difference between whether a community is a good place to live or not--whether it's in a large city or an isolated rural area--can depend on whether good medical care is readily available. Too many of our people lack the preventive care and early treatment they need to lead healthy and productive lives. Dr. Ramirez has provided that care, to his neighbors and he has inspired dozens of young people to follow his example with careers in health services.

When a reporter asked him about his work a while back he said, "The feeling is deep. It's not just a doctor-patient relationship...You are part of the family. You are their adviser, confessor, healer. I can't help but get involved."

No one can help unless they get involved. Dr. Ramirez represents the highest tradition of medicine. He is typical of the thousands of doctors in this country who are driven by compassion rather than concern for compensation. Because he

cared, he came back and served. Because he came back,
others learned to care and come back and serve in a
tradition that honors the whole profession of medicine.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Secretary Schlesinger

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre
Esther Peterson

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TO ALLEVIATE THE
CALIFORNIA HEAVY CRUDE OIL PROBLEM



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

JIM SCHLESINGER

SUBJECT:

Corrective Actions to Alleviate the
California Heavy Crude Oil Problem

May 11, 1978
much U.S. oil we can keep in the
ground provided our legitimate demands
are met.

THE PRESIDENT

I. Introduction

Significant problems have developed in the California petroleum market as a result of a number of factors, including increased production of Alaskan North Slope oil and the Federal petroleum regulatory program.

- o At the present time, there have been some wells shut-in in the State of California, at least in part as a result of the Federal crude oil pricing and entitlements programs. This has resulted in significant criticism, including criticism from Governor Brown, that Federal regulations are resulting in decreased domestic oil production at the same time that your National Energy Plan calls for a reduction of oil imports.
- o In addition, also in part because of the Federal regulatory program and the increased volumes of Alaskan North Slope crude currently moving into the California market, a surplus of residual fuel oil has developed on the West Coast. That, in turn, has resulted in reduced refinery runs -- threatening possible gasoline and jet fuel shortages and rising prices.

To remedy this situation, the Department of Energy (DOE) is preparing regulatory measures designed to improve the marketability of the heavy crude oil. In addition, we recommend a temporary relaxation of the current export

restrictions on residual fuel oil produced from California crude in order to alleviate the regional oversupply. Together, these measures should serve in the short and medium term to increase the marketability of both California crude and residual fuel oils, increase the utilization of West Coast refinery capacity, and provide incentives for more California crude oil production.

Your decision is needed on the residual fuel oil export option.

II. Background

Much California crude oil is heavy and sour. Consequently, when refined, it produces substantial quantities of heavy, high sulfur products that are difficult to market on the West Coast, where the relative demand for the lighter fuels is greater than is the case in the rest of the country.

The inherent market disadvantage of this oil has been further aggravated by the entitlements program, price control policies, and a combination of other factors, including:

- The arrival of Alaska North Slope oil on the West Coast, with no expeditious and inexpensive means of transporting it to interior regions;
- Increased production from the Elk Hills Petroleum Reserve;
- The reduced demand for residual oil on the part of utilities due to unusually high supplies of hydro-electric power (due to the termination of the drought) and natural gas (due in part to warm winter weather) over the past five months.
- The imposition by the State of California of increasingly stringent controls on sulfur oxide emissions by utilities and other major users of residual oil.

*Why not cut
back? →*

good

Consequently, a surplus of both high sulfur, heavy California crude oil and high sulphur residual fuel oil currently exists on the West Coast. In the absence of west-to-east pipelines to dispose of the regional surplus, storage facilities are being filled to capacity, refinery runs are being reduced, and an increasing amount of California crude oil production is being shut-in.

*What is
wrong with
this?*

Additionally, as a direct result of reduced refinery activity, a regional gasoline and jet fuel shortage is developing to the point where these products are now being shipped in substantial volumes from Gulf Coast refineries. This situation may soon result in increased gasoline and jet fuel prices for California consumers.

*Won't this
encourage
refining?*

On December 8, 1977, DOE adjusted its entitlements program to increase the relative attractiveness to refiners of heavy California crude oil. Although generally viewed as a step in the right direction, this rulemaking did not fully remedy the situation. As a result, on February 21, DOE issued a new, broader rulemaking notice designed to solicit information and suggestions on a wider range of options, including foreign exchanges and/or outright exports of California crude and residual fuel oils. In connection with the rulemaking notice, public hearings were conducted on March 30 and 31 at Huntington Beach, California. The testimony presented at the hearings, coupled with further DOE analysis, led to the formulation of the following corrective actions.

III. Remedial Actions

A. Regulatory

DOE will proceed immediately with the development and issuance of final rules further amending the entitlements program to include, among other things, a quality (gravity) differential which will promote the production and refining of California heavy crude oil. DOE will also investigate the potential for using the entitlements program to provide incentives for West Coast to East Coast residual fuel oil shipments to alleviate the current product surplus. In some cases, even these incentives will not provide the economic incentives necessary to continue production of California heavy crude. DOE would be in a position to provide special relief in these instances on an expeditious case-by-case basis.

*ok, but
I question
Excessive
or
temporary
use of
entitlements
to alleviate
transient
problems.*

B. Export Option

In addition to the domestic movement of residual supplies, I urge you to instruct the Department of Commerce to allow for temporary, controlled volume export and/or foreign exchange agreements for residual fuel oil refined in California. Testimony at the March hearing indicates that there are substantial foreign markets available to absorb the residual oil oversupply and these foreign markets are the most economical outlet for the surplus.

Our policy on residual oil exports should be announced publicly in a way that would allow the industry to be aware of the ground rules and be able to structure export arrangements around them. The policy would state that residual exports will be approved only if: (1) U.S. consumers would not lose the benefits of price controls on domestic crude oil or petroleum products, and (2) it is demonstrated that the exported quantity is surplus production which must be disposed of abroad to prevent a cut-back in refinery runs.

The policy would not provide for the export of crude. Not only would such exports create more significant political problems, but they would also take pressure off California refiners to re-design their refineries to use California crude.

IV. Recommendation

With your concurrence, I recommend that we proceed immediately to provide timely and effective relief for these problems by working with Commerce to implement the proposed residual fuel oil export policy, and by finalizing the DOE regulatory changes. Before moving ahead, we would brief Congressman Dingell, who has been a strong opponent of Alaskan crude oil exports, and who might also oppose even exports of domestic residual fuel oil.

The principal benefits to be derived from adoption of such measures include:

- o A marked improvement in the current residual surplus and depressed crude oil and residual oil prices in the California market.

- o The creation of market conditions which will promote domestic crude production and deter additional shut-ins.
- o A positive effect on the U.S. balance of trade.

The principal detriment would be the possible misconceptions concerning the export of petroleum in times of domestic shortages. However, the benefits would far outweigh this detriment in my judgment.

There may be a need to take even stronger steps in the future. We are evaluating the potential desirability of restricting imports into the California market to place pressure on the industry to retrofit existing refineries to process more heavy California crude.

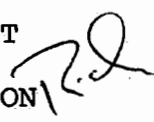
We would appreciate your decision as soon as possible since the political and substantive problems are continuing to worsen.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

17 May 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON 
SUBJECT: Summary of Staff Comments

- Schlesinger proposes two actions to correct a serious situation in California caused by a surplus of crude oil supplies:
 - a series of regulatory changes in the entitlements system to improve the competitive posture of domestic California crude;
 - a Presidential directive to Commerce to permit limited exports of residual fuel oil from California refineries.

Eizenstat and McIntyre concur with Schlesinger.

- Regarding entitlements:
 - Eizenstat does not expect the proposed regulatory changes to be controversial.
 - McIntyre, while not objecting, is concerned that DOE is making increasing use of the entitlements program to deal with short-term problems. Administration policy calls for phaseout of the program when COET is phased in. Additional, ad hoc dependence on entitlements will make it more difficult to phase the program out.
- Regarding exports of residual California fuel oil:
 - Eizenstat agrees with Schlesinger that authorizing the resid exports is "a responsible way to handle the current near-emergency situation in California," but points out that the export of US crude has been extremely sensitive politically. Exports of Alaskan crude are prohibited by law unless a Presidential finding of need is made. While there is no statutory limitation on exports of refined California resid, many congressmen may have the same queasiness about exporting the California product as they would about Alaskan crude.

- Eizenstat and Congressional Liaison agree that the DOE proposals should be well-received in California. Prior to any action, Schlesinger should consult carefully with Senators Jackson, Long and Johnston, with Congressmen Dingell and Staggers, and with key California Congressmen (Hannaford, Anderson). CL observes that the proposals could cause some problems outside of California.
- Eizenstat says that Senator Cranston, along with others in the California delegation, has urged an additional step: limited exports (or swaps) of California crude (as opposed to refined resid). "While exporting crude only compounds the political problem, it is possible that this step may be needed to fully address the short-term problem in California." Stu recommends that congressional consultations include this crude export option as well.
- While concurring with the export solution to California's problem, McIntyre views the basic problem as restrictions on the increasing flow of Alaskan oil. It would be more efficient to export or swap Alaskan crude, according to OMB, "although this was considered politically untenable when considered earlier."
- Esther Peterson is concerned about the public reaction to exporting petroleum at a time of domestic shortages. Energy consumer groups may argue that West Coast producers should sell the excess crude at distress prices, to give American consumers the benefit of the excess in supply. Any export arrangements should include a requirement that DOE demonstrate that there is no domestic market for excess California crude.
- No comment from Watson, Wexler or Brzezinski.

NOTE: The DPS has discussed the DOE proposal with Commerce. Commerce has no policy objection to the proposal, although Commerce must work out some administrative details with DOE. Stu will let you know if Commerce raises any additional questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT
KITTY SCHIRMER

Stu

SUBJECT

SCHLESINGER MEMO ON CALIFORNIA HEAVY CRUDE

Secretary Schlesinger proposes two basic types of action to correct a currently serious situation in California caused by a surplus of crude oil supplies:

- o a series of regulatory changes in the entitlements system to improve the competitive posture of domestic California crude
- o a Presidential directive to the Department of Commerce to permit limited exports of residual fuel oil from California refineries.

The proposed regulatory change is not expected to be controversial. As you may recall, however, the export of either U.S. crude, or refined products, has been extremely sensitive politically. Exports of Alaskan crude are expressly prohibited by law unless Presidential finding of need is made. Any such decision may be overturned by Congressional resolution. While exports of refined California residue are not covered by this statutory prohibition, many members of Congress will have the same queasiness about exports of California product as they would about Alaskan crude.

We nevertheless concur with Schlesinger that this is a responsible way to handle the current near-emergency situation in California and that resid exports should be authorized. Prior to taking this action, however, we would strongly recommend that Secretary Schlesinger consult carefully with Senators Jackson, Long, and Johnston, and with Congressmen Dingell and Staggers. In addition we would recommend that Jim discuss this proposed solution with key members of the California delegation to ensure their support for the decision.

Finally, you should know that Senator Cranston along with others in the California delegation have urged an additional step -- limited exports (or swaps) of California crude (as opposed to refined resid). While exporting crude only compounds the political problem, it is possible that this step may be needed to fully address the short-term problem in California. We would recommend that consultations with the members of Congress listed above include discussion of the crude export option to test strength of opposition to such a proposal and better define the need for this additional step.

We would emphasize that these consultations should be done quickly since the pressures to shut in wells are growing worse each day. We should press for an announcement of our actions as early this week as possible.

If you approve these initiatives they should be well received in California. Jim should work with Jody to maximize California publicity. You might consider an announcement yourself which would certainly be covered there.

I strongly urge you to consult with Secretary Kreps before making a final decision on the export option. I am in the process of obtaining Commerce's opinion.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 15 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. *Jim*
SUBJECT: Department of Energy (DOE) Memo on California Heavy
Crude Problem

I concur with Jim Schlesinger's present recommendation to alleviate the California heavy crude problem through export or swaps of California-produced residual fuel oil now in over-supply. What needs to be worked out, of course, is the basis upon which the rights to export or swap would be allocated among the oil companies.

With respect to the further use of entitlements, I am concerned that DOE is increasingly using this program to deal with short-term problems arising from Federal regulation of the petroleum markets. Administration policy calls for phaseout of the entitlements program when the Crude Oil Equalization Tax is phased in. Ad hoc use of entitlements as a temporary expedient is liable to create additional dependence upon the program, making it that much more difficult to phase out.

Although I concur with the export solution to California's immediate problem, please understand that I view the basic problem to be restrictions on disposition of the increasing flow of Alaskan oil. From a purely economic viewpoint, it would probably make more sense to export or swap Alaskan crude. This would be the most efficient solution. As you know, it was deemed politically untenable when considered earlier. We now hear that Senator Kennedy, for example, would favor swaps of Alaskan crude. This new sentiment, however, is not widespread to the best of our knowledge.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ESTHER PETERSON

SUBJECT:

Secretary Schlesinger's Memorandum on the
California Heavy Crude Oil Problem

We believe that Secretary Schlesinger is correct in stating that there may be public misconception concerning the export of petroleum in times of domestic shortages. Consumer energy groups in particular will place a heavy burden on the Administration to demonstrate that there is no domestic market for the excess California heavy crude. They will argue that, if necessary, the west coast producers should sell the excess crude at distress prices in order to keep domestic crude in the United States and that American consumers, rather than foreign consumers, be given the benefit of the excess in supply.

Accordingly, in addition to the two criteria proposed in Secretary Schlesinger's memo governing an export arrangement (page 4, para. 2), a third should be added which requires that a showing be made that there was no available market in the United States for the excess.

WASHINGTON

DATE: 12 MAY 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT *attached*

JACK WATSON *nc*

attached
~~1455 AM~~
FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JIM MCINTYRE - *attached*
Esther Paterson - *attached*

X INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

ANNE WEXLER *nc*

CHARLIE SCHULTZE

SUBJECT: SCHLESINGER MEMO RE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TO ALLEVIATE
THE CALIFORNIA HEAVY CRUDE OIL PROBLEM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1000 AM MONDAY 15 MAY 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

May 10, 1978

NOTE TO RICK HUTCHESON

Attached for the President is a Memorandum from Jim Schlesinger entitled "Corrective Actions to Alleviate the California Heavy Crude Problem."

I would appreciate your seeing that the President receives the Memorandum as soon as possible.

Thanks.



Frank R. Pagnotta

Attachments

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

May 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze

CLS

Subject: Revised GNP Data

The Commerce Department will issue a revised estimate of first quarter GNP tomorrow morning at 11:30. The original estimates showed a decline (at annual rates) of 0.6 percent in real GNP. The revisions are very small -- the new estimates show a decline of 0.4 percent. There are some larger revisions within the total, but they roughly offset each other (consumption down, investment up).

The Department simultaneously will issue a first estimate of first quarter corporate profits: before tax, profits are down from \$178.3 to \$172.2 billion. That is not surprising since output was reduced while employment was increased in the first quarter. Profits should rise sharply in the second quarter.

2551

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

SMALL BUSINESS CONFERENCE COMMISSION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ *RL*
RE: Proposed Executive Order Entitled
"Small Business Conference Commission"

The attached Order, proposed by the Small Business Administration and revised following consultation with the Domestic Policy Staff, establishes a five member committee to advise on the 1979 White House Small Business Conference. SBA will provide funding and administrative support.

We recommend that you sign the attached Order.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

J



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

May 11, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB LIPSHUTZ
FROM: BILL NICHOLS *Nichols*
SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled
Small Business Conference Commission

Enclosed is the above entitled proposed Executive order. It was submitted by the Small Business Administration and revised in this office in consultation with Marcie Kaptur of the Domestic Policy Staff.

The proposed order would establish a Presidential Advisory Committee to advise on the 1979 White House Small Business Conference. All funding and administrative support will be provided by the Small Business Administration.

The Domestic Policy Staff has requested that this proposed order be submitted promptly for the President's consideration.

Time has not permitted formal submission to the Department of Justice in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended. However, an attorney in that Department, who normally reviews proposed Executive orders and proclamations for form and legality, has reviewed this proposed Executive order and has informally advised that there is no legal objection to its issuance.

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosures

cc:
Marcie Kaptur, Domestic Policy Staff
Bob Linder, White House

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

SMALL BUSINESS CONFERENCE COMMISSION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to create in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I) an advisory committee on a White House Small Business Conference, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Establishment of Commission.

1-101. There is established a Small Business Conference Commission. The Commission shall be composed of five members.

1-102. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President. The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members.

1-2. Functions of the Commission.

1-201. The Commission shall recommend appropriate alternate dates for holding a White House Conference on Small Business in the Fall of 1979.

1-202. The Commission shall recommend issues to be considered by the Conference, including those relating to fostering of small business and the expansion of opportunities for entry into small business enterprises.

1-203. The Commission shall recommend candidates for delegates to the Conference. It shall seek the majority of representatives from those engaged in small business activity, but shall also include others interested in small business concerns, such as government regulators, financiers, public interest and academic representatives.

1-204. Prior to the White House Conference on Small Business, the Commission shall hold open regional and local meetings or conferences. These open meetings shall seek to

identify the specific issues which should be addressed at the Conference and shall solicit candidates for Conference delegates.

1-205. The Commission shall make periodic recommendations to the President and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and shall offer such other advice at such times as the Administrator may request.

1-3. Administrative Provisions.

1-301. The Commission may request any Executive agency to furnish such information as may be useful in fulfilling the Commission's functions. Each such agency is authorized, to the extent permitted by law and within the limits of available funds, to furnish such information to the Commission.

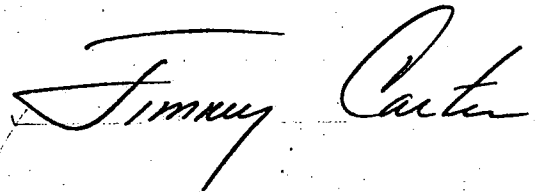
1-302. Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise employed by the Federal Government shall receive no compensation from the United States by virtue of their service on the Commission, but all members may receive transportation and travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5702 and 5703).

1-303. All necessary administrative staff services, support, facilities, and expenses of the Commission shall, to the extent permitted by law, be furnished by the Small Business Administration.

1-4. General Provisions.

1-401. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Commission shall be performed by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration in accordance with guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

1-402. The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1979, or 60 days after the conclusion of the White House Conference on Small Business, whichever is sooner.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed text "THE WHITE HOUSE,".

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Jim Gammill
Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

<input type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	WEXLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	CRUIKSHANK
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADAMS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRUS
<input type="checkbox"/>	BELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BERGLAND
<input type="checkbox"/>	BLUMENTHAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CALIFANO
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	KREPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSHALL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*
JIM GAMMILL *Jim G*

SUBJECT: National Advisory Committee for Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is an independent committee which makes recommendations to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with respect to planning, policy, priorities, operations, and management of all Federal Juvenile Delinquency programs.

The Committee is made up of 21 members appointed by you and serve four-year terms. The Chairman is also designated by you.

There are presently seven vacancies on the Committee including the Chairman. The authorizing statute requires the appointment of seven members under the age of 26 at the time of their appointment, of whom at least three shall have been or shall currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. There are presently two vacancies in this category.

We recommend the appointment of the following to the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

•Chairman:

Joseph Anderson (Indiana), former Circuit Court Judge; presently in private practice with the law firm of Anderson & Fleschner; strong advocate for alternatives to detention of status offenders. Worked closely with Senator Bayh in the development of the present Juvenile Justice Act and was appointed to a one-year term on the Committee by the former Administration. Senator Bayh recommends his appointment.

Members:

Alice Udall (Arizona), Social Worker; member of the State Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice; Pima County Juvenile Court Referee. Strongly recommended by Congressman Udall, Senator DeConcini and Attorney General Bell.

Kenneth D. McClintock-Hernandez (Puerto Rico), a 20-year old Puerto Rican presently a first-year student at Tulane Law School; worked as a legislative aide to a State representative; appointed to serve on the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice. Recommended highly by Franklin Delano Lopez.

Kenneth F. Schoen (Minnesota), Commissioner of the Minnesota State Department of Corrections. Previously Executive Director of the Probation Offender Rehabilitation and Training Program in Minnesota. Recommended by the Vice President, Congressmen Vento and Fraser.

Laverne Pierce (Oregon), presently a consultant with the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Council on Alcoholism; Chairperson of the State Juvenile Justice Committee; member of the Board of Directors of the National Youth Alternatives Project. Recommended highly by Congressmen Duncan and Ullman.

David Tull (New York), 19 years old; juvenile ex-offender; presently a freshman at State University College at Buffalo. Recommended by Congressman Garcia and the Puerto Rican Association for Community Affairs.

Ron LeFlore (Michigan), Black professional baseball player with the Detroit Tigers. Ex-juvenile offender. Recruited by the Tigers from Michigan State Prison after serving a jail term for a burglary conviction. He is the author of Breakout.

- 3 -

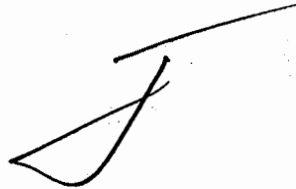
RECOMMENDATIONS:

Appoint the above slate to the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

☒ approve ☐ disapprove

Designate Joseph Anderson as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

☒ approve ☐ disapprove



C. JOSEPH ANDERSON

A member of the Indiana Bar since 1967, C. Joseph Anderson, former Judge of the Vigo County (Indiana) Circuit Court, has precisely the background envisioned by the Congress when it created the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. He is a former high school teacher, deputy prosecutor and state legislator, and has had three years of experience on the bench. Mr. Anderson is presently in private practice with the law firm of Anderson & Fleschner. Mr. Anderson has not only been widely recognized in Indiana for his many achievements, but in 1972, he was named one of the Outstanding Young Men in America.

While on the bench, Joseph Anderson immersed himself in the process of rehabilitating criminal defendants. He was the inspiration behind a new treatment facility for juvenile offenders; a facility created in a fashion consistent with the prevention and rehabilitation principles embodied in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Not content to merely levy a sentence on a convicted offender, Mr. Anderson visited virtually all persons he incarcerated and used early probation in cases where he felt promptly returning an offender to society can best prevent subsequent offenses. Recidivism among those who have come before Judge Anderson has been quite low; the best evidence that he is experienced in meeting the very objectives for which the Juvenile Justice law was written.

Mr. Anderson has recognized that the most constructive way to deal with youthful offenders is not necessarily to commit them to prison for long terms. Rather, he has relied on shorter terms in the community based facility or in a work-release program, once again adhering to principles of constructive rehabilitation set forth in the statute.

Of special interest in consideration of Joseph Anderson is the foresight and initiative he took in establishing a learning disabilities program in recognition of the fact that many offenders suffer from previously undiagnosed learning problems. Graduate students in education work with offenders under this program, still another way in which Mr. Anderson has demonstrated the thoughtfulness, compassion, experience and wisdom required to those named to the National Advisory Committee.

Joseph Anderson was born on August 4, 1939, in Vigo County, where he still resides. He is a graduate of Indiana State University and Indiana University Law School.

Alice Elisabeth Allington Udall

Born: December 3, 1931

Graduated University of Arizona, 1954, B.S.

Arizona State University, 1971, Masters in Social Work

Married: January 15, 1955, to David Burr Udall

Children: Linda Marie born April 21, 1957

Laura Elisabeth born July 28, 1958

Work Experience: 1954-58 Pima County Juvenile Court, Probation Officer
Pima County Superior Court, Adoption Examiner
1965-66 Acting Director, Girls Living Centers
1971-74 Arizona Children's Home, Psychiatric Social
Worker, Field Supervisor of Graduate Students
ASU

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Past: Pima County Corrections Association
Arizona Conference on Social Welfare
Board of Directors, Girls Living Centers - 6 years, Past President
Board of Directors, American Red Cross Tucson Chapter - 6 years,
Family Service Chairman, Water Safety Chairman
Board of Directors, Big Brothers of America Tucson Chapter - 6 years,
Secretary, Personnel Chairman
Advisory Council to Arizona State Board of Institutions for
Juveniles
United Way Budget Panel, 3 years
United Way Budget and Allocations Committee

Present:

Pima County Juvenile Court Referee
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee,
State of Arizona
Board of Directors, Child Welfare League of America
Board of Directors, Brewster Home, Past President, Personnel Chairman
Board of Directors, Tucson Southern Counties Mental Health, Inc.
Board of Directors, Awareness House, Program Chairman, 1st Vice-
President
Board of Directors, Comstock Foundation, Personnel Chairman,
Past President
United Way, Community Services Division, Executive Committee,
Human Resources Committee, Organizational Task Force
Pima Council on Children's Services (4C)
Pima Association of Governments, Title XX Committee
Pima County Coalition for the Treatment of Children

Professional Organizations:

Academy of Certified Social Workers, Inc.
National Association of Social Workers
Council on Social Work Education

Personal Sketch

KARL N. STAUBER

I was born on January 4, 1951 in Statesville, North Carolina. Upon graduating from Statesville High School in 1969, I attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where I earned a B.A. in American Studies in 1973. I have been married for six and one-half years to Hollis Scott Stauber who is an artist-craftsperson. For pleasure, I race sailboats, hike, read, play racquet ball, and I am trying to learn to play the French horn.

Currently, I am Assistant Director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. At this private grant-making Foundation, I am responsible for all activities relating to our program emphasis on reintegrating early adolescence into society and I am also responsible for approximately half of the general grant requests that the Foundation receives. Prior to this, I was chief of the Monitoring, Analysis and Review Section of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations within the North Carolina Department of Administration. As chief of this section, I was responsible for reviewing all Environmental Impact Statements, all State Plans, and most grant requests from the State of North Carolina to the national government. Before working in Intergovernmental Relations, I was an analyst in the Special Studies Section of the North Carolina Budget Office where I was responsible for designing and conducting programmatic and financial reviews of selected budget requests.

While in college, I had the privilege to serve for one year as an administrative intern to the head of the public schools in North Carolina. During the year preceding this internship, I held a similar position at the Learning Institute of North Carolina. During my sophomore year in college, I was the night manager of a half-way house for delinquent adolescent males.

I have been active in many different volunteer programs. During my high school and college years, I organized and ran several different programs for the mentally retarded. I have advised college leadership development programs, worked with arts groups, helped to organize and run several political campaigns, and helped to develop long-range plans for the renewing urban neighborhood where I live.

I see my role in life as that of the synergist, facilitator and nexus. I try to help people and organizations clarify their goals, design their strategies, identify their allies, and obtain the resources they need.

November 23, 1977

KARL NEILL STAUBER

Birth: January 4, 1951
Statesville, N. C.

Present Address:
910 Carolina Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
(919) 724-0519

Married to Hollis S. Stauber
No children

WORK EXPERIENCE

Assistant Director, Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
Winston-Salem, N. C. 7/75 to Present
Program Planning Officer, Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
Winston-Salem, N. C. 7/74 to 7/75
Chief, Monitoring, Analysis, and Review Section - Office of Intergovern-
mental Relations, Raleigh, N. C. 2/74 to 6/74
Budget Analyst, Special Analysis Section, N. C. Budget Office
Raleigh, N. C. 6/73 to 2/74
Administrative Intern to the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C. 5/72 to 12/72
Administrative Intern, Learning Institute of N. C.
Durham, N. C. 5/71 to 5/72
Manager, Maynard House, Inc. (nonprofit half-way house for delinquents)
Durham, N. C. 5/70 to 5/71
Prior to the time I worked as a store clerk, short-order cook, soda
jerk, waiter, laborer, etc.

EDUCATION

B.A., American Studies - University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, 1975.
Graduated from high school after twelve years of public schooling
in Statesville, N. C.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

Current activities

Advisor, N. C. Fellows Program, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1971 to present
Board Member - Committee Chairman, Piedmont Craftsmen, Inc.
Winston-Salem, N. C. 1975 to Present
Budget Committee, Winston-Salem Arts Council, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1975 to Present

Previous activities

Campaign Manager, DeVries for Akerman Campaign, Winston-Salem, N. C.
6/77 to 11/77
Chairman Platform Committee, Kaplan for State House, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5/76 to 11/76
District Committee (Primary), Carter for President, Winston-Salem, N. C.
12/75 to 4/76

Committee Representative, Children's 100, Durham, N. C. 1974 to 1976
Representative, U. S. Youth Council, New York, New York 1971
Trustee, National Assembly, New York, New York 1971-1973
President, Orange County Association for Retarded Children, Chapel Hill,
N. C. 1971-1972
Board Member, University YM-YWCA, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1969-1970
Senior Vice President, Youth National Association for Retarded Citizens,
Arlington, Texas 1968-1970
President, Youth N. C. Association for Retarded Children, Raleigh, N. C.
1967 to 1970

CAREER OBJECTIVES

My primary goal in life is to assist in the creation of positive social change by helping others to obtain the resources and support they need. In doing this, I see myself as a facilitator, nexus and synergist. I attempt to assist individuals through their organizations by helping groups clarify their goals, design their strategies, identify their allies, and obtain the resources they need. I believe that my broad background in organizing, fund-raising, budgeting, fiscal control, grantsmanship, small group processes, and leadership development puts me in a unique position to fulfill my personal objectives.

November 23, 1977

RESUME: KENNETH F. SCHOEN, Suite 430, Metro Square Building, St. Paul, MN. 55101

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

January, 1973 to Present

Commissioner

Minnesota State Department of Corrections

The Department operates 8 correctional facilities and community programs for adults and juveniles. It supervises locally operated state-subsidized programs and sets standards for these programs as well as jails, detention centers and local correctional facilities. The Department has an annual budget of 40 million dollars and approximately 1500 employees.

April, 1972 to Jan. 1973

Assistant Commissioner of Corrections - Director of Community Services. Within this division is the responsibility for probation and parole services, community-based programming, volunteer services and jail and detention supervision.

Sept. 1969 to April, 1972

Executive Director, P.O.R.T. (Probation Offender Rehabilitation & Training) Rochester, Minnesota, an experimental community-based correctional program serving all age groups from the Rochester area.

June, 1965 to Sept. 1969

Superintendent, Minnesota Home School, State Department of Corrections, Sauk Centre, Minnesota, a correctional institution serving 170 delinquent adolescents, girls and boys, with a staff of 135.

Jan. 1960 to Sept. 1964

Superintendent, Youth Vocational Center, State Department of Corrections, Rochester, Minnesota, a small institution for the treatment of 50 older adolescent boys. Vocational training, group counseling and extensive community interaction were its program emphases.

Sept. 1957 to Jan. 1960

Field Parole Agent, Department of Corrections, Youth Division. This job entailed the supervision, parole and probation, of a group of 120 adolescent boys and youthful offenders in the Twin City area.

Jan. 1955 to July, 1956

Psychiatric Social Worker, U.S. Army Hospital Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic, Heidelberg, Germany.

EDUCATION

University of Minnesota, B.A. 1954

University of Minnesota, Department of Child Welfare
One year of graduate study 1956-1957

University of Denver, 1964-65

University of Minnesota, Masters Degree in
Social Work (Group Work sequence) 1968

PERSONAL DATA

Date of Birth: April 21, 1932 St. Paul, Minnesota
Married, 2 Children

OTHER

Sociology Instructor - Rochester State Junior College
1970-72

Instructor - The Higher Education Consortium for Urban
Affairs - St. Thomas College, St. Paul. 1973 - Present

Member - St. Paul Rotary Club

General Chairman - 22nd National Institute on Crime
and Delinquency in Minneapolis - 1975

Board Member - St. Paul Area - YMCA

Vice Chairman - Council on Corrections
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Advisory Board Member - Decree Implementation Project
American Bar Association
Commission on Correctional Facilities & Services

National Advisory Committee
Education Commission of the States'
Correctional Education Project

Recognition: In September, 1975 issue Washington Monthly
"State Government All-Stars", Mr. Schoen was singled out
as the top corrections official in the nation. The
magazine cites his efforts to develop community-based
rehabilitation programs as an alternative to placing
offenders in state institutions.

Recognition: In September, 1975 issue Washington Monthly "State Government All-Stars", Mr. Schoen was singled out as the top corrections official in the nation. The magazine cites his efforts to develop community-based rehabilitation programs as an alternative to placing offenders in state institutions.

Advisory Committee of the Education Commission of the States'
Correctional Education Project

Composed of nationally prominent community and state leaders headed by the Governor of Wyoming. The project will 1) Make recommendations to the states to improve the education of adult and juvenile offenders; 2) Promote cooperation among state and local groups to bring about needed changes; and 3) Develop plans for implementing alternative educational approaches that take account of differing needs and resources of the states.

Task Force on the Role of Psychology in the Criminal Justice System created by the Board of Social And Ethical Responsibility of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C.

Correctional Training Panel, National Manpower Survey - Criminal Justice System in Washington, D. C. to assist in developing the desired training and education posture for correctional officers.

Member of the Advisory Panel of the American Bar Association's Project on Implementation of Judicial Decrees in Corrections. The purpose of the decree implementation study is to look at individual correctional law cases, focusing primarily upon the relief granted in each case, with the goal of developing hypotheses, identifying limitations, and recommending strategies for the use of judicial intervention as a tool for correctional reform.

Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council on Corrections, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey. The Council on Corrections is a professional advisory committee to the Board of Directors of the NCCD to develop positions and programs of leadership and challenge to Corrections -- the major objective to prevent, control and treat crime and delinquency.

Dr. Laverne Pierce

D. LAVERNE PIERCE

ADDRESS: 325 Miller St. S.
Salem, Oregon 97302

DATE OF BIRTH: February 3, 1945

EDUCATION: Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida
Business Administration
1963 - 1971

EXPERIENCE: Consultant, Marion-Polk-Yamhill Council on Alcoholism,
1978-present. Design community alcohol education plan.

Executive Director, Oregon Coalition of Alternative
Human Services, 1976-7; Chairperson, 1974-76. Organization
of 24 private non-profit youth service agencies. Focus on
organization, training, and public education.

Executive Director, Cry of Love Free Clinic, Inc., 1972-76.
Administration and supervision of 21 paid staff and 100
volunteers in four program areas: 24 Hour Switchboard for
Help; Counseling and Crisis Intervention; Free Medical Clinic,
Youth Outreach. Responsible for program development, fund
raising, public relations.

Director, Liberal Religious Youth, Unitarian Church, Salem,
Oregon, 1971-72. Developed programs, supervised youth
activities, presented 12 week Human Sexuality Training
Curriculum for junior and senior high youth.

Director, Liberal Religious Youth, State of Florida, 1968-
71. Responsible for state program and conference coordina-
tion and planning, youth adult liaison.

Program Developer, United Ministries Center, Florida State
University, Tallahassee, 1970-71. Program Development and
coordination for community service outreach programs in
black ghettos.

Coordinator, Summer Camp for Disadvantaged Youth, United
Good Way, Tallahassee, Florida, 1971. Recruitment and
screening of youth, liaison with families, arranged for
camp staff, physical examinations for youth, procured
donations of clothing and camp equipment for participants.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:

Chairperson, Drug Task Force, District III
Member, Mental Health Planning Committee, District III
Member, Marion County Mental Health Advisory Board
Member, Emergency Medical Services Committee
Member, EMS Task Force: Training and Special Programs
Member, Community Corrections Committee, District III
Participant, Criminal Justice Planning Workshop, District III
Member, Human Resources Technology Program, Chemeketa
Community College
Member, Neighborhood Youth Corps Appraisal Team
Member, Board of Directors, South Salem Teen Council
Advisory Member to Salem Mayor's Youth Commission
Member, District III Youth Alcohol Planning Task Force

STATE INVOLVEMENT:

Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, 1976-present.
Member Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections and
Chairperson of its Subcommittee on Alternatives to
Institutionalization 1977-present.
Member, State Committee on Alcohol Problems, 1977-present.

Member, Task Force: Drug Enforcement Administration;
Seminar Planning: Mental Health Division, State
Corrections Division, Oregon Coalition of Alternative
Human Services, 1975.

Member, Ethics Committee, Oregon Substance Abuse Professional
Association, 1975.

Manpower Development and Utilization Task Force: Mental
Health Division, Alcohol and Drug Task Force.

Chairperson, Oregon Coalition of Alternative Human Services,
1974-75.

NATIONAL INVOLVEMENT:

Coordinating Council National Free Clinic Council, San
Francisco, California, 1974-75.

Board of Directors, National Youth Alternatives Project,
Washington, D. C., 1975-present.

R E S U M E

Name: David Tull

Address: Home: 2159 Morris Ave.
Bronx, N. Y. 10453
Tel. (212) 733-2636

School: State University College at Buffalo
P.O. Box 124
Bidwell Station Mailbox 165
Buffalo, N. Y. 14222

Messages left at: (716) 862-5766

Date of Birth: June 10, 1958 New York, N. Y.

Social Security No.: 085-50-8250

Education: 1975 High School Equivalency
1977 Freshman at State University College at Buffalo

Experience:

Extensive involvement as youth gang leader of Savage Samarais, and President of the Third World (a coalition of gangs working together to improve living conditions.)

Youth member of Youth Services Agency Board of Directors.

Group co-leader in PRACA group therapy sessions with gang members.

Gave testimony including recommendations for Youth Services at Youth Board hearings, March 1977. Testimony was reported on evening T.V. Newsbroadcasts, N. Y. Daily News and New York State Coalition for Juvenile Justice and Youth Services Newsletter.

Currently involved in Adelante Estudiantes Latinos at S.U.C.B.

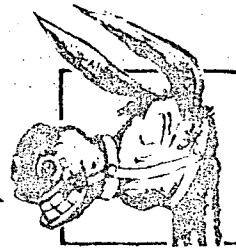
Coordinator of Minority Resource Center at S.U.C.B.

RON LEFLORE

Ron LeFlore is a 27 year old black professional baseball player with the Detroit Tigers. The following is a summary of the jacket cover of his book, BREAKOUT.

"While other kids where still studying algebra and geography, I was hanging around dope houses or selling speed and stolen clothes to prostitutes and pimps--that was the way I grew up. That is not a complaint and not an excuse, that was just the way it was." Picked up for robbing a local A & P at the age of 12, Ron LeFlore landed in prison for armed robbery at 19 and served 38 months before being paroled in 1973. Far from a model prisoner, he spent much time in solitary confinement where he did push-ups to tire himself so that he could sleep. Even though he had never played baseball, he tried out for the prison team mainly because athletes received favorite treatment. In July, 1971, LeFlore watched Major League Baseball's Annual All-Star Game from a mess hall of the State Prison in Southern Michigan, never thinking that in a couple of years, he would be on the other side of the camera. Five years later, LeFlore, a free man, was the People's Choice to play left field for the American League in the All-Star Games at Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium. "It means I am part of something I have never been a part of--it means I am part of society now."

Democratic Party



Puerto Rico

August 24, 1977

Ms. Peggy Rainwater
Associate Special Assistant
for Personnel
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20050

Dear Peggy:

It is my understanding the President is to name a 21-member National Advisory Committee to advise the Office of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Justice on matters pertaining to the federal juvenile delinquency programs.

I would like to recommend Mr. Kenneth D. McClintock-Hernández, for inclusion on this advisory committee. Kenneth, a 20-year old Puerto Rican presently a first-year student at Tulane Law School, is well qualified to serve on this committee. When still an undergraduate at the University of Puerto Rico, Kenneth worked as a legislative aide to one of our State representatives and was largely responsible for the success of the work done by our House of Representative's Consumer Affairs Commission. His active role in various political and civic activities related to youth resulted in the Governor of Puerto Rico personally selecting McClintock to serve on the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice. Because of his entering law school in the states, Kenneth was unable to accept the appointment.

Having Kenneth McClintock-Hernández on this Advisory Committee would give representation to the nation's outlying areas and at the same time recognize the Hispanic segment of the population. Kenneth, born in London of a Texas father and Puerto Rican mother, was educated and raised in Puerto Rico. He is completely bilingual in Spanish and English.

His curriculum vitae can be forwarded if you require it. Just let me know or contact him directly at 1532 Flucher St., Apt. 33 New Orleans, LA 70115, telephone 504/899-8030.

...//...

Mrs. Peggy Rainwater

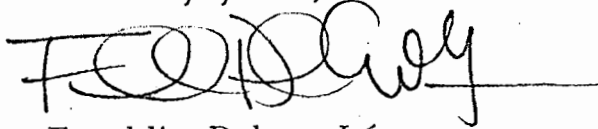
Page - 2 -

August 24, 1977

I would appreciate if you let me know about this recommendation.

Best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Franklin Delano López", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Franklin Delano López
President

FDL/cqr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/18/78

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
✓	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

Show them the mistake

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
✓	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

9:10 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

Carlos Romero Barcelo

MEETING WITH REP. BALTASAR CORRADA & GOVERNOR ~~BARCELO ROMERO~~

Thursday, May 18, 1978

9:10 a.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.m./p.d.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Puerto Rico's three mile limitation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Corrada and Governor ~~Romero~~ ^{*Barcelo*} of Puerto Rico requested a meeting to discuss H.R. 7827, a bill introduced by Rep. Corrada to recognize Puerto Rico's jurisdiction over three marine leagues (10.37 statutory miles) seaward from the shore.

The Department of Interior, as well as the Domestic Policy Staff, believe that Puerto Rico should be treated the same as the states and be invited to litigate to obtain the three marine league designation (as opposed to the three mile limit currently in effect).

The Governor of Puerto and Rep. Corrada do not agree with this position due to several considerations:

- 1) We have set a precedent by recognizing the west coast of Florida's and Texas right to three marine league miles. (There were four states which were invited to litigate the three mile jurisdiction: Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California. Louisiana and California lost their cases; Texas and Florida, however, now have the three marine league jurisdiction.)
- 2) Puerto Rico desperately needs new resources to develop its economy. Unemployment is currently at 18% and with the indication that there is oil beneath the land in dispute, the request is, in part, one for the resources to develop the economy.
- 3) The Government of Puerto Rico would prefer having Congressional recognition rather than litigating against the United States. It feels that if it has to go to court against the United States, the litigation would assist the United States' enemies in finding fault with our government.

4) The request is even more fervent now that we have granted a 200 mile limit to Micronesia.

The Domestic Policy Staff, on the other hand, feels that if the bill passes and becomes law, it will open up many more bills to consideration, which could potentially cost the United States billions of dollars.

There is little Congressional support for this legislation. Neither of the Subcommittee Chairmen involved, Phil Burton and Bennett Johnston, support the legislation. It is unlikely that the bill will move during this session of Congress.

Governor Romero was elected in November, 1976 to serve a four year term. Previous to his election, he served as Mayor of San Juan for eight years. In 1975, he served as Chairman of the National League of Cities.

The Governor is a lawyer by profession. He has an undergraduate degree from Yale University in business administration and a law degree from the University of Puerto Rico.

As Governor of Puerto Rico, he sits on the Southern Governors Conference. He has supported the President in two motions of concern to the Administration. When Governor Carroll brought up a motion to support the President's energy plan, Governor Romero supported the motion. Governor Romero was also the first of the Southern Governors to support the Panama Canal Treaties. When Governor Edwin W. Edwards introduced a motion against the treaties, Governor Romero opposed the motion, and thus the motion lost in a four to four deadlock.

Rep. Corrada was elected in November, 1976. He is #24 on the Committee on Education & Labor and #27 on the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs. His wife's name is Beatrix.

Participants: The President, Rep. Corrada, Governor Romero, Frank Moore, Jack Watson, Valerie Pinson.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank Governor Romero for his support of both the energy plan and the Panama Canal Treaties.
2. The State Department believes that it is in the best interest of the United States, as a matter of foreign policy, to restrict Puerto Rico's marine

resource jurisdiction to three miles. If we do not, it may be reasonably expected that Puerto Rico will pass its own legislation to establish its desired jurisdiction. In that instance the federal government might be forced to seek to enjoin Puerto Rico enforcement of its law. Such an outcome is not in the United States interest. It would create friction which could be avoided in our overall relationship with Puerto Rico, and this friction will spill over into other forums including the United Nations and the law of the Sea Conference.

You might want to state, therefore, that you are glad to hear of the Governor's concerns, but that the Administration's position is to support legislation only for three geographical miles from the coast.

ADDENDUM FOR CORRADA/ROMERO BRIEFING PAPER

The Treasury Department is concerned that you be aware of the Section 936 problem. Section 936 of the tax code exempts from U.S. corporate income tax those profits from U.S. corporations in Puerto Rico. Congress has asked Treasury to comment on this section by the end of June. Treasury has not yet finished its rough draft of comments, but feels that you should be aware that the Governor may bring up this topic as a matter of concern. Treasury will have finished its comments by the end of June to meet the Congressional deadline.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

HELPING TO NOMINATE A CIRCUIT
JUDGE

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
X	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 16, 1978

*Thank -
distribute a
copy to all
Senators
J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

The attached will give you a
warm feeling. It was written by a
lay member of a Judicial Nominating
Commission.

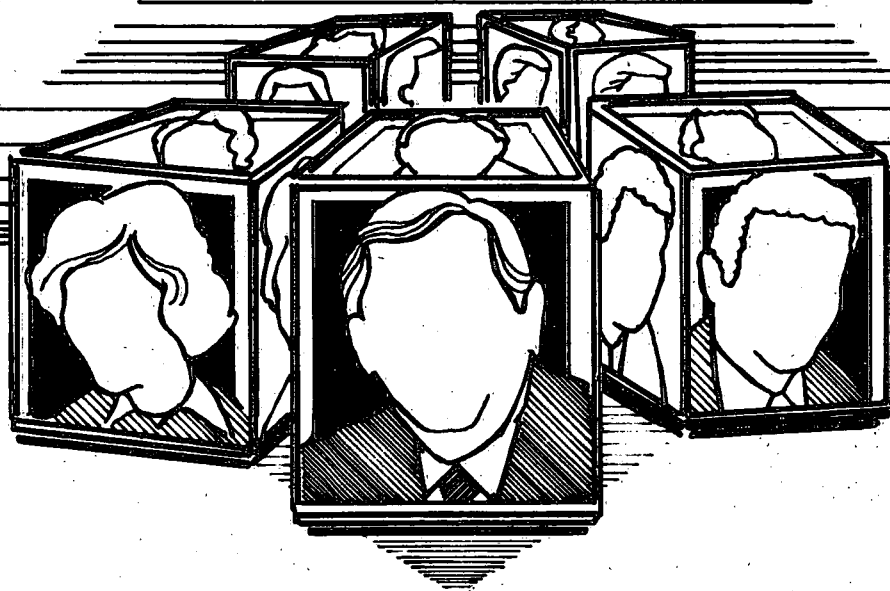
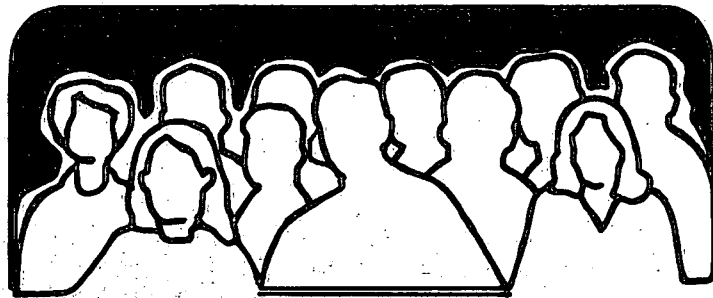
Respectfully,

Griffin Bell

Griffin B. Bell

Enclosure

Helping to Nominate

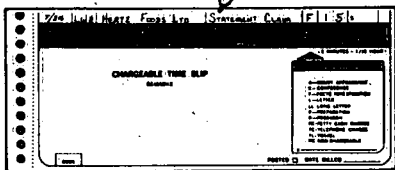


a Circuit Judge

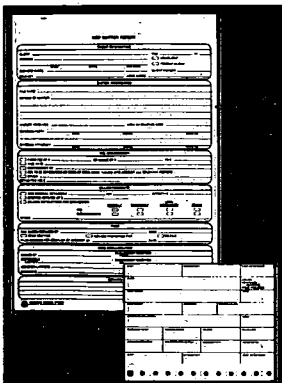
A lawyer's time control system that can increase his income up to 40%.

It's a fact. Lawyers who keep time earn from 16% to 40% more than those who don't. So Safeguard created a time control system that helps you determine a more relative hourly rate for your billable time by establishing control of your non-billable time . . . the key to more income. Charges are no longer forgotten And unprofitable work comes to your attention immediately. Send for your free sample.

ABA 4/8



A new matter control system that also sets up the proper financial arrangements at the first interview.



Safeguard's new matter report/index system offers a protective and timesaving procedure for easily obtaining client new matter information; indexing and controlling it within the firm; protecting against conflict of interest; and providing fee arrangements and billing procedures at the first interview. Send for your free samples.

ABA 4/8

A law office accounting system that runs smoothly and leaves nothing unaccounted for.

A law office accounting system should be simple, inexpensive and effective. So Safeguard designed a one-write system that efficiently handles cash receipts; fees charged; miscellaneous costs advanced; and disbursements from both firm and trust bank accounts, including payroll. Very simple. Very inexpensive. And very effective. Send for your free information.

Ask your accountant about Safeguard's Computerized Financial Reporting Program for Law Offices.

ABA 4/8

**FREE
SAMPLES
AND
INFORMATION**

Just attach Coupon(s)
To Your Letterhead
and Mail To:



470 Maryland Ave.
Fort Washington, PA 19034
Call toll free: 800-523-6505
(In PA. call collect 215-643-4811)



A step-by-step explanation of the "Complete Systems Approach to Law Office Accounting"

A new, full color brochure that shows you step-by-step the complete Safeguard One-Write Law Office Accounting System and all its benefits. Learn how to reduce bookkeeping time, always keep records up-to-date, increase cash flow, establish separate trust accounts (now mandatory by law in many states), protect against costly transposition errors and avoid missing costs advanced. Send for your free copy.

ABA 4/8

A time inventory system to keep client time-billing under better control.

ABA 4/8

To increase your awareness of large amounts of unbilled client time and to help you convert it more quickly and profitably into accounts receivable, Safeguard offers you a time inventory system that (1) creates an individual time log for each client (2) converts that time to dollar value (3) provides an up-to-date record and aging analysis of each client's unbilled time, and finally (4) gives you a complete inventory and value of all unbilled client time for each lawyer as well as a total for the firm. Attach this coupon to your letterhead for further information and free samples.

Serving on the Circuit Judge Nominating Commission's Third Circuit panel was a satisfying and successful experience.

By Lynn Martin Haskin

AS A REGISTERED Republican who does nothing more political than vote regularly, I was completely surprised to be appointed to the United States Circuit Judge Nominating Commission's Third Circuit panel, with the assignment to suggest to President Carter names for a vacancy on the Third Circuit.

From the outset it was a unique experience.

A letter from the Office of the Attorney General contained the memorable phrase "the president has selected you . . ." and explained the panel's assignment. The eleven of us, who one said represented "all colors, shapes, and sizes," held four dynamic, democratic meetings and sent five names to President Carter within the sixty-day limit. The panel members and I agreed afterward that our experience in this Carter administration experiment was satisfying and successful.

The agreement—about the group and its work—becomes even more startling when considering the backgrounds of the individual members. Partners in large law firms agreed with civil servants; educators seconded the comments of social workers.

But this genuine consensus should not be mistaken for rubber stamping. All the panel members held and freely expressed their viewpoints during each meeting.

"I never felt like a rubber stamp," said Madge Benovitz, a former president of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters. "I was listened to and felt I could express myself at all times."

The interaction of the lawyers and nonlawyers—which I anticipated as a potential source of trouble before the panel convened—proved to be a surprising source of its strength. Barbara W. Mather, who practices antitrust law with Pepper, Hamilton, and Scheetz in Philadelphia, was "surprised the panel wasn't dominated" by the lawyers.

"I was surprised by the equal ability of each person to influence the others," she said. "The lawyers and nonlawyers worked well together and brought different aspects to bear on the work of the panel. This was also true of the women and the men, although I never thought it would be a problem."

Stanley Van Ness, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Public Advocate, felt that the nonlawyers looked at the candidates as human beings, while the lawyers tended to perceive them in their roles as judges or lawyers. "Lawyers are taught to respect judges. They get into a mold which obscures

their vision of some fundamental questions," said Van Ness, who describes himself as a "well-documented Democrat." "The nonlawyers brought a fresh perspective to the work of the panel."

Betty Hogan, a food specialist supervisor for a Camden, New Jersey, antipoverty program, said she was "thrilled" to be appointed to the panel. "You can't imagine what it meant to me being a black person and a nonlawyer," she said. "It was one of the greatest things that could have ever happened to me—for an ordinary citizen to be appointed to a panel by the president of the United States. I was happy because we all accepted each other and were able to get the job done."

The work the panel members shared began with a meeting at which procedures were set. The second meeting was spent sifting through more than forty questionnaires to decide on fewer than a dozen candidates who should be interviewed.

The interviewing of the semifinalists took place on two intense, consecutive days. Questioning was shared by the lawyers and nonlawyers, and the questions were serious. Everyone was prepared.

A. Leon Higginbotham, a district court judge who was elevated to the Third Circuit by President Carter on the panel's recommendation, shared this feeling.

"I thought the interview was excellent," he declared. "And I would say that even if I weren't the person who was nominated. I thought the questions were good, and relevant, and appropriate. The most important aspect of the process was the questionnaire the candidates had to complete. It gave the panel some concrete information as the basis for their questions."

The Fabric of the Judiciary

"The role of the panel was to judge a person and go beyond technical competence. They had to look at how that person fit into the fabric of the judiciary," observed Judge Higginbotham. "It was important that the panel be composed of lawyers as well as nonlawyers. After all, a judge controls the destiny of all segments of society, and they should be represented in at least some part of the process."

Our panel did represent a cross-section of society—six men and five women, two blacks and nine whites, seven lawyers and four nonlawyers. There were six from Pennsylvania, four from New Jersey, and one from Delaware.

Once the panel had completed its work and sent its recommendations to the president, the members reviewed their performance, and most commented favorably.

Van Ness, who had been appointed to various posts by three governors, said he was impressed with the caliber of the panelists and the way in which they approached their work. "There was much less parochialism than might have been expected. The work was really done quite seriously," he said.

Another lawyer—a Republican—who was president

of his county and state bar associations, agreed with Van Ness. "We had all colors, shapes, and sizes on the panel, and they all did a good job. I think there was a definite contribution from the nonlawyers, especially during the interviews," said T. Girard Wharton of Sommerville, New Jersey.

The panel's chairman, John J. McLean, a former Pennsylvania common pleas court judge who is now a partner in a large Pittsburgh law firm, agreed that the mix of people was good. "Perhaps it was the luck of the draw, but every member seemed to respect every other member, and no one belittled anyone else. I think that was a key element of our success," he stated.

Almost every member expressed surprise not only at how smoothly the panel functioned but also at having been appointed in the first place. "I was totally surprised, delighted, and excited," said Benovitz, who is now active in the United Way.

Van Ness, too, expressed pleasure and pride in the appointment, but he also felt some apprehension. "I had never participated in anything like this before. But I was cynical as to the efficacy of the panel. I had seen other so-called merit selection panels which really didn't live up to that description. But, in the end, I was pleased. This panel was something different from before," he said.

The thoughts of the members as to why they were selected for the panel ranged from one member who said, "I participated in a justice conference with Attorney General Griffin Bell," to another who said, "I have absolutely no idea." A sampling of some middle ground seemed to be more common.

Some were well connected politically with a Democrat or an official active in the Carter administration. Others were active Democrats, and one had escorted Rosalynn Carter on a county election tour. But then, too, there was a sprinkling—two to be exact—of registered Republicans.

Presidential Guidelines

Officially, political party registration was not incorporated into the presidential guidelines. During the panel's meetings it was evident only occasionally when someone might have volunteered information during a luncheon conversation.

Service on the panel for most of the members meant missing work, although there were reimbursements for travel and meal expenses. But one interesting benefit—which was a first for about half the panel members—was a letter from President Carter thanking them for their service.

Before the second meeting began, Benovitz timidly asked me, "Did you get a letter from the president?" Soon we all discussed it, and I was the first to admit I had framed the letter.

Later, when asked about that letter, or those from other presidents, even the seasoned lawyers were quite precise. "Yes," remembered one, "I got one from Pres-

Lynn Martin Haskin is an assistant professor of journalism at Pennsylvania State University's Delaware County Campus and president of Philadelphia Women in Communications, Inc. She is a doctoral candidate in communications at Temple University, where she did her undergraduate work.



ident Johnson after serving on a commission in 1965." Another lawyer recalled getting a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Most of the nonlawyers had never received a letter from a president, and several of the lawyers said this was a "first" for them. When asked if he had ever received any presidential letters, McLean, the politically savvy, well-rounded, lawyer-teacher-judge, replied, "Hell, no, this was the first. My wife and kids were really excited about it, too."

Total Participation in the Meetings

The initial excitement and enthusiasm carried over into each of the panel's meetings. Generally they went so smoothly that they could be labeled truly democratic. At the first organizational meeting, members who were tentative and shy soon began to feel more comfortable and took an active role in the details of setting procedures. Everyone participated.

A second, potentially difficult meeting ended several hours earlier than expected. The task there—paring down the large list of candidates to a manageable number who could be interviewed—was handled by discussion and consensus.

The third and fourth meetings, which were held on consecutive days, consisted of interviews with the semifinalists, followed by several hours of discussion, persuasion, voting, and comments. The greatest amount of emotion was evident during that last afternoon. The panel members were forceful, persuasive, sincere, and straightforward, but never bitter or angry. The discussion was lively, animated, and loud, but not sarcastic or shrill.

And then, almost too quickly, it was over. We'd done our job—a good job; we all agreed. Suddenly there seemed to be even more camaraderie than we'd experienced previously.

At that moment someone said, "This feels like a high school graduation." It was as if we had become good friends during several years of school. We all laughed when someone suggested, "Let's have a reunion soon." Each one of us agreed to serve again if we were asked to do so.

Perhaps our work was an example of beginner's luck, but I think it would be a great reunion if we worked together again. ▲

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Jody Powell
Jim Fallows

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

UPCOMING SPEECHES

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
X	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
X	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 17, 1978

Jim, Jody
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS JF

SUBJECT: Upcoming Speeches

I. Illinois Trip

By Friday afternoon we will give you drafts of the two main speeches for the Illinois trip -- the Cook County dinner, and the address to the Illinois legislature. On Jody's advice, we are trying to make the dinner speech relatively short, punchy, and rousing, with some jokes at the beginning. ok

Stu and I have talked at some length about the legislature speech, and we are both enthusiastic about a way of presenting the government-reform theme. We think you would get a good reception if you began by discussing thoughtfully the ways the powers of the President and of the Congress have changed in the last ten years. The Congress has grown accustomed to independent authority; its staff has expanded dramatically; it has moved in several areas to correct abuses of Presidential power; but it has also infringed on several areas of legitimate Presidential authority (for example, by legislating specific personnel levels; or making legislation so detailed that it amounts to regulation; or the legislative veto).

At the same time, there has been a fragmentation, or "Balkanization," of politics that has made it harder to muster a majority for important causes. As the Congress is no longer run on purely party lines, as Congressmen have divided up into dozens of special caucuses to protect the interests of the suburbs or the farmers or the Hispanics, as special interests have become proficient in blocking legislation that would hurt them in any way, it has become very difficult to pass bills such as the energy program, or tax reform, or civil service reform, or an anti-inflation program that would serve the general national interest, but would put pressure on specific groups.

Having stated that problem, you could then suggest four solutions:

1) Removing the reasons for mistrust of Executive authority -- through our ethics standards, our openness policy, etc.

2) Making sure that the President is able to put his own house in order and run the Executive branch effectively. This is why civil service reform, government reorganizations, and our other reforms are so essential.

3) Removing the unreasonable restrictions on a President's power -- such as the legislative veto, or the excessively detailed legislation Congress is passing more and more often. Or -- if you make the decision posed below -- removing some of the restrictions on the President's power to act in foreign affairs.

4) Using to the maximum the President's unique power to speak for the common national good. Nearly twenty years ago, Richard Neustadt said that only the President was empowered to speak for the common interest that transcends parochial interest; that prescription is still true today. We need such a voice if we are to rise above the politics of special interest, and you are determined to give it. You can do so by:

-- firm action -- such as the use of the veto -- to defend such clear national interests as the fight against inflation;

-- using the educational and moral power of the office to speak clearly for the common good.

Stu and I feel confident enough of this theme to want to cast the first draft this way, if you approve. Jody has warned against seeming to make excuses for non-performance at a time of difficulty in the polls, but I think the proper tone can avoid that danger. My questions are:

1. Is this approach all right for the first draft? If not, we can do a more cut-and-dried reform speech. *ok*

2. Do you want to mention any of the national security areas where your freedom of action has been reduced -- as Jody did in his briefing yesterday? If you do, it would probably be the main news to come out of the speech. I mentioned this to Zbig, who thought you should go ahead. *ok*

II. Annapolis Speech

I have consulted the people below on the theme you mentioned. Many of them have asked to have until the weekend or Monday to consider their suggestions. I will have a digest of their ideas for you when you return from the trip to Tennessee.

-3-

I wanted to alert you to a personal complication I will have in the preparation of this speech. I have planned for some months to be out of town during the week immediately before the speech -- the week of May 29-June 4. My sister is getting married in California, and I am scheduled to give three or four speeches there about our policies. If possible, I would still like to make that trip; after getting your guidance, I could work up a draft before I go, and then have Rick Hertzberg or Jerry Doolittle work on the speech while I am gone. Is that all right with you? *oh*

Averell Harriman
Sol Linowitz
George Ball
Admiral Zumwalt
General David Jones
McGeorge Bundy
Ernest May (Professor at Harvard)
Sam Huntington
Lester Brown (authority on food, population, etc)
George Kennan
Dean Rusk
Tom Hughes (Carnegie Endowment)
Dan Yergin (writer and historian)

Harold Brown
Stan Turner

Are there others we should consult?

cc.: STU EIZENSTAT
ZBIG BRZEZINSKI
JODY POWELL
FRANK MOORE

1:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

MEETING WITH THE AD HOC LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
OF AGING ORGANIZATIONS

Thursday, May 18, 1978
1:30 p.m. (20 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

From: Nelson H. Cruikshank



I. PURPOSE

Responding to request of eighteen organizations representing older people to exchange views (and grievances) with respect to the Administration's programs for the elderly.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Request grew out of a weekend meeting in early February in Reston, Virginia, convened by five of the major senior organizations.
- B. Participants: The First Lady, Nelson Cruikshank, Secretary Califano, Suzanne Woolsey (OMB). (See Tab A for representatives of the organizations involved.) (At Tab B is a description of each organization represented.)
- C. Press Plan: Photo opportunity. Meeting to be announced.

III. TALKING POINTS:

The Ad Hoc group has set the following agenda which they plan to cite before the President's response:

- 1. Introduction of the group and a brief description of its purpose by David Crowley, Executive V.P., American Homes for the Aging.

Response: A word of welcome; no formal response necessary.

- 2. Overview of major issues facing elderly by Jack Ossofsky, Executive Director, National Council on Aging. An avowed militant, Ossofsky will charge Administration has failed

its campaign promises to elderly, may cite Califano's failure to name a Social Security Commissioner and failure to expedite filling vacancies on Federal Council on Aging. May also charge failure to implement recent Civil Rights Commission Report on elderly discrimination in Federally-funded programs.

Response: Administration assured fiscal soundness of Social Security by major hikes in rates and benefits -- \$220 billions more in benefits in next 10 years, 2/3rds of which goes to elderly. Regarding the Social Security Commissioner, know Califano appreciates need, hopes he will expedite appointment. Regarding the FCA nominations, they are now before the Senate. Regarding discrimination, regulations implementing recommendations of Commission nearing completion by HEW. Senior groups will be able to comment before publication. Invitations to do so should be in the mail by week's end.

3. Comments on roles of FCA and White House Counsellor on Aging by Cyril Brickfield, Executive Director, American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association. He may seek clarification of Counsellor's role and complain of lack of staff support in White House and in FCA, and may urge enlarged role for FCA.

Response: Statement on role of Counsellor (discussed with Cruikshank last Monday) might be released. (See Tab C.) May also state firm reliance on FCA's advisory role. Understands staffing needs, Califano will assist.

4. Comments on FY 1979 budget provisions for elderly by William Hutton, Executive Director, National Council of Senior Citizens. He will claim failure of budget to allow expansion of services to elderly through HEW's Administration on Aging and National Institutes on Aging.

Response: Cite rapid growth of AoA budget (234% in last 5 yrs.). Feel it is now time to reappraise AoA's functions before supporting expansion, but we do support current expansion of elderly employment under Title IX and supplementary appropriation to meet cost hikes arising from minimum wage increases. Cite fall-out for seniors from other Administration programs: under tax reform, additional one million seniors will pay no federal tax; tax-free income will increase from \$6400 to \$7250; and 94% of proposed tax cuts affect those earning under \$30,000 -- encompassing vast majority of elderly.

5. Final statement on demographics of aging, expectations from Administration, and offer of aid from seniors

represented by Ad Hoc Council by Dr. Aaron Henry, President, National Caucus on the Black Aged. Should be positive presentation but will mention special needs of minority groups suffering double discrimination.

Response: First, note death on May 10th of Hobart Jackson, founder of Aaron Henry's group and valued member of Federal Council on the Aging. Administration supports special studies of plight of minority elderly assigned the FCA by Congress and especially Civil Rights Commission concerns for all minority elderly -- Black, Hispanic, Indian and all. Counting on FCA to present positive proposals in this area which will merit Administration support.

Attachments

List of ParticipantsAFL-CIO/Social Security Department

Larry Smedley	549-34-3106	September 2, 1929
Bert Seidman	056-14-3658	September 22, 1919

American Association of Homes for the Aging

Ronald R. Ramstead	477-18-0108	December 4, 1926
David C. Crowley	295-32-4253	March 25, 1937
Laurence F. Lane	040-36-2993	May 6, 1945

American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association

Cyril Brickfield	119-01-4131	January 30, 1919
Herman B. Hendler	041-26-5827	July 12, 1903
J. Leonard Johnson	106-07-7059	February 10, 1900
Peter Hughes	158-28-0106	March 10, 1931

Asociaicon Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Carmela Lacayo	566-58-5363	June 28, 1943
Manuel Ahuero	546-52-9369	December 21, 1939

Concerned Seniors for Better Government

Charles L. Senci	279-30-8264	May 10, 1937
------------------	-------------	--------------

Gerontological Society

Ed. Kaskowitz	496-40-5801	May 15, 1936
George Maddox	425-28-9286	July 2, 1925

Gray Panthers

Bernard I. Forman	157-14-8574	June 27, 1910
-------------------	-------------	---------------

Legal Research and Services for the Elderly

David H. Marlin	159-20-1587	December 16, 1927
Erica F. Wood	226-68-1773	August 8, 1947

National Association of Area Agencies on Aging

Raymond Mastalish	391-42-0326	January 17, 1943
Leon Harper	427-58-2614	October 28, 1935

National Association of State Units on Aging

Daniel A. Quirk	137-36-1917	June 28, 1943
Gerald A. Bloedow	473-34-0623	January 22, 1930

National Caucus on the Black Aged

Aaron E. Henry	427-14-7285	July 2, 1922
Edward C. Wallace	421-30-9500	June 22, 1930

National Council of Senior Citizens

William R. Hutton	357-26-7854	November 2, 1916
Betty Duskin	209-26-2189	February 6, 1935
Jim Carbray	386-05-1349	December 2, 1903

National Council on the Aging

Jack Ossofsky	112-16-26-36	Septmeber 24, 1925
---------------	--------------	--------------------

National Senior Citizens Law Center

Paul Nathanson	265-68-4570	April 10, 1943
----------------	-------------	----------------

National Indian Council on Aging

Larry Curley	526-74-7520	March 10, 1950
Anne Blakeley	304-44-4982	Septmeber 5, 1911

United Auto Workers/Retired Members Department

Dorothy Walker	232-01-3614	February 14, 1913
Jack E. Turner	317-20-4200	November 29, 1925

Urban Elderly Coalition

Robert J. Ahrens	335-14-7690	August 29, 1922
Ruth C. Braver	355-05-2749	August 12, 1915

Western Gerontological Society

Gloria Haerther Cavanaugh	484-50-1824	December 11, 1942
Paul Kerschner	152-32-6534	January 6, 1942

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

I. Background Information for Meeting of Ad Hoc Leadership Council of Senior Citizen Organizations with the President on May 18, 1978

The meeting will provide an opportunity for the President to make clear to the senior citizen constituency what he expects of the office of Counsellor which he created. This has never been done and the senior organizations are in doubt as to the Counsellor's status. There is attached a draft statement of purposes and function which would be very helpful if made public.

II. The make-up of the "Ad Hoc Leadership Council of Aging Organizations"

The following are largely organizations representing the older and retired members of labor unions from unions which have departments for their retired members.

AFL-CIO Social Security Department
United Auto Workers/Retired Members Department
Concerned Seniors for Better Government -- This
is really the political arm of the National Council of Senior Citizens with a structure comparable to AFL-CIO's COPE)

In addition, the National Council of Senior Citizens has about 40 percent of its members who are retired union people and it works closely with organized labor. They have 3800 affiliated local clubs claiming a total membership of 3 million.

Legal Research and Services for Elderly -- a program funded by the Administration on Aging (AOA) grants. It is sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

National Senior Citizens Law Center

A Los Angeles based back-up service for legal service, pro bono lawyers and paralegal aids working with law schools and bar associations in providing legal aid to senior citizens.

The following are organizations (in addition to the labor-oriented groups) which are membership organizations of the elderly people themselves:

AARP/NRTA - American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association

This is by far the largest membership organization, claiming some 11 million members in about 800 local clubs. It is heavily subsidized by the Colonial Penn Insurance group and for this reason is currently being investigated as to its non-profit status by the Postal Department. I've taken the position that until this investigation is completed, and a decision rendered, that we continue to deal with the organization on the assumption of innocence.

The Gray Panthers is an organization which is small in number but very long on public relations. Their colorful and vocal head is Maggie Kuhn.

Standing somewhat between the basic membership organizations and the professional organizations are the following:

National Council on the Aging. This is one of the oldest organizations. Its membership is primarily made up of professionals and administrators in the field of aging. It is extremely skillful in acquiring support from both government sources and private foundations and holds a prestigious position in the field.

American Association of Homes for the Aging. This is an Association of the administrators of private non-profit homes for the aging. Their clientele is drawn largely from church and synagogue-sponsored homes for the aging.

The following organizations represent mostly administrators of government-funded programs:

National Association of Area Agencies on Aging
(About 600 in number)

National Association of State Units on Aging
(State directors of all the States and members
of their staffs)

Urban Elderly Coalition
(A group of directors of area agencies from
the large urban centers)

The following organizations, as their names imply,
represent leaders from ethnic groups who are
concerned with the problems of the elderly in
their constituencies:

Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
National Caucus on the Black Aged
National Indian Council on Aging

All of them have substantial support from
government-funding sources.

There remain the two gerontological societies.
One, the national organization and the other the
Western Gerontological Society -- technically, a
branch of the national but, in fact, is practically
as large. Obviously, this is a group of professionals
in the field of aging. With considerable success,
they are struggling to establish gerontology as a
recognized discipline. Their membership is largely
university-based. Many of their members, however,
and the university departments with which they are
affiliated have research grants from the Administra-
tion on Aging.

III. Support from the Senior Organizations for Administra- tion Programs.

The National Council of Senior Citizens is far and
away the most active and most effective in support
of the Administration programs in the field of
aging. They gave vigorous support, including
active lobbying on the Hill, to the Social Security
financing measures last Fall. They took considerable
heat and criticism from rival organizations for
supporting the Administration's position with respect
to the Retirement Test. They have also been active
in supporting the President's tax measures and
proposals for welfare reform as well as the Panama
Canal treaties.

Currently, they are expressing some anxiety over
what they hear about the health insurance proposals.

They feel they have been left out of policy discussions.

The National Council on Aging has given mild stimulus to its constituent members in support of some of the Administration's programs. They were not active in support of Social Security improvement, except that the President, Mother Bernadette, was helpful in getting the Roth Amendment removed from the Social Security bill. Their Executive Director in an editorial in their bulletin on the Anniversary of the Inauguration was sharply critical of the Administration for what he charged as failures to live up to campaign promises for the elderly.

Despite their effective public relations stance, the Gray Panthers are very ineffective politically and in the legislative field. In fact, the Gray Panthers is pretty much an extension of the personality of Maggie Kuhn.

The National Association of Area Agencies on Aging and the National Association of State Units on Aging cooperated in the Social Security legislation, but not very actively. The Urban Elderly Coalition was more active and effective.

All, of course, actively support funding for AoA which in turn gives substantial support to them by way of grants.

The professional societies (gerontology) are generally not active politically or in the legislative field. Their considerable influence is indirect. Their major concerns are with the National Institutes on Aging.

FOR PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

May 18, 1978

FOR PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

May 18, 1978

BACKGROUND PAPER: ON MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE ELDERLY

Developed at Meeting of
Ad Hoc Leadership Council
of Aging Organizations
February 1978

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME POLICY

The aged population continues to grow in terms of numbers and percentage, but its labor force participation continues to decline. These two conflicting trends pose a serious problem as relatively fewer workers are called upon to support relatively more older and retired persons.

Older persons must be given the opportunity to remain actively employed if they want to and are able to. We therefore urge White House efforts to bring out of conference the legislation that will expand to age 70, protection against arbitrary, forced retirement. In addition, we urge the Administration to recommend a significant expansion in the Older American Community Service Employment Program under Title IX of the Older Americans Act and to assure greater minority enrollment, and designation of minority aging organizations as national contractors. Finally we urge the White House to use its influence to assure that state plans under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) allocate a fair share of funds for the employment of older workers.

The elderly labor force participation trend has left the elderly with a high degree of income dependency on public programs like social security. If this degree of dependency is perpetuated, we will soon find ourselves having

to choose between ever-higher levels of taxes on workers or substantial benefit reductions. Significantly increased tax burdens are almost certain to be resisted by taxpayers and could prompt a backlash against the elderly. To avoid a clash between the generations we strongly urge the Administration to renew its call for the introduction of some general revenues financing into social security as a substitute for at least a portion of the payroll taxes now scheduled as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-216.

With respect to the welfare initiative, any reform of the existing structure should not erase or erode the substantive gains the elderly poor have made through the operation of SSI, food stamps and other support programs.

The Administration's welfare reform proposal lacks provision for automatic cost-of-living benefit adjustments. Since SSI and Food Stamps are already indexed, we therefore urge the President to endorse publicly the House Welfare Reform Subcommittee's decision in favor of a benefit indexing provision. Also, state initiatives to provide supplemental support for domiciliary care should be encouraged as a viable option to costly medical services purchased under Medicaid.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

The crisis in housing for Older Americans continues largely unabated with rising reliance of localities on property taxes, increasing utility rates and the high cost -- both in physical and financial terms -- of home maintenance. Both as a result of rising costs and income constraints, housing costs remain the leading expenditure for most elderly people. Therefore, we urge expansion of government efforts to provide adequate housing at affordable prices through the Section 202 direct loan program, complemented by the Section 8 rental subsidy program, in addition to expansion of public housing programs.

Not only must appropriate new housing be made available, but existing housing must also be renovated and rehabilitated to provide for the diverse needs of the elderly. Opportunities to facilitate proper maintenance of the current stock of housing for the elderly -- and for all lower income people -- is essential if long term efforts to create new housing are not to be frustrated by the continued decay and decline of current housing.

However, the environment in which the elderly live encompasses more than just their own four walls. Their neighborhoods, their shopping areas, and their communities as a whole have an impact on the quality of their lives. If they do not have adequate transportation to their community facilities, or cannot travel safely, they are denied the fundamental opportunities in life that others may take for granted.

We therefore urge that the government support efforts to provide accessible transportation systems, safe neighborhoods and viable communities so that the elderly may safely enter into the physical and social mainstream of life.

HUMAN RIGHTS

While dignity and freedom of choice are proclaimed the inherent rights of all Americans, stereotypes of aging create barriers that rob the elderly of these basic rights. Age alone may bar the able-bodied from active roles in society and may even deny the less fortunate the assistance they require to maintain life. Age compounds the problems caused by other forms of discrimination and, thus becomes a human rights issue to be dealt with as forcefully as our nation has begun to deal with human rights in the international arena.

One immediate step that the Administration could take would be to endorse the recommendations for implementation of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 which were advanced by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Following that endorsement, the Administration should ensure speedy implementation of the Act's provisions in all federally supported programs so that older people are not denied benefits and programs they sorely need. We also urge Administration support for the addition of age as a protected category under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and White House leadership in making our nation more aware of the tragedies of multiple age, race and sex discrimination. There must also be a firm commitment to ensure minority involvement -- through staffing and program administration -- in all programs affecting the elderly.

Our goal, is to achieve for each older American a dignified, meaningful, poverty-free life. To achieve this objective, we have to take the following actions:

Obligations of Government

The status of the Presidential Advisor on Aging, the Federal Council on Aging, the Administration on Aging and its system of state and area agencies have more than symbolic importance to the elderly. Their strength is the strength of older citizens who may have no other voice with which to influence the national policies affecting so much of their lives.

There should be no conflicting priorities to prevent swift action to fill vacancies on the Federal Council and within the Administration on Aging staff.

We believe the resources available to these vital advisory and administrative bodies should be increased and we urge such increases to meet the demands made by the growing and changing older population. The Federal Council and Administration on Aging should be given greater independence to accomplish their responsibilities of advocating strong government responsiveness to older persons' needs.

And the President, himself, should make clear to the American public what the government's responsiveness will be. It is time for the Administration to develop a national policy on aging and we encourage him to set a date for a state of the aging message to the Congress as has been done

in former Administrations.

Health

There must be a recognition that Medicare is woefully inadequate-- its benefit package too restrictive, its rules too complex and its cost to the consuming public too high. A comprehensive health security program is needed for all Americans. We applaud the Administration's initiatives to develop a national health strategy, and are supportive of a restructuring of the health delivery system to ensure access by all Americans to quality services. In the designing of such a program we ask that the benefit package be sufficiently broad to meet the special needs of the chronically ill. A national program for health security must include a continuum of long term care services to assist persons in the most appropriate setting.

Pending the implementation of a comprehensive program for health security, we seek support for needed improvements in Medicare and Medicaid. Presidential leadership is required to prevent a rollback in Medicaid entitlements and benefits by the states. Federal initiatives are needed to strengthen uniformity in Medicaid programs among the states. Incremental improvements in the Medicare benefit package to broaden the use of home health services and adult day care and to provide coverage of out of institution pharmaceutical services need Administration support. Efforts to strengthen preventive

health and mental health services and to encourage education programs to assist older persons to understand their nutritional, pharmaceutical and physical fitness needs deserve the President's endorsement.

We applaud the Administration's initiatives in seeking greater efficiency and economy in the purchase of health care services, and anticipate continued dedication to securing this objective from Congress. At the same time, we emphasize that caution must be exercised to ensure that reimbursement for purchased services is sufficient to ensure high quality and accessibility.

Supportive Services

The Congressional debate with respect to the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act presents a unique opportunity for President Carter to reaffirm a federal commitment to insuring an opportunity for all older Americans to be meaningfully involved in their communities. In developing this legislation 13 years ago, the Congress made a commitment that it would be federal policy to secure opportunities for all older Americans. Successive Congresses have reaffirmed this promise with substantive strengthening of the Act to provide supportive services and effective advocacy on behalf of the elderly.

We ask for White House leadership in supporting the federal, state and community network that has been authorized under this Act. This network has proven its ability to be the most important vehicle for planning and coordinating the diverse services for older people. It would be even more effective if it were given the authority and resources commensurate with its responsibilities. The network needs review and sign off authority at all levels of government to effectively coordinate aging services with other federal programs. Attention must also be paid to the quality and quantity of staff provided to ensure effective programs. Reorganizations that build increased bureaucratic layers detract from program implementation.

Although the Older Americans Act is a prominent sign of commitment to older people, there are innumerable other social welfare programs -- such as the Title XX social services program and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, that are of major importance to the elderly. But the elderly do not enjoy the access to, or attention under, many of these programs to which they are entitled. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, in its study of age discrimination, identified common factors in service programs that keep the aged from receiving their full benefits. Some of these factors will not be changed solely by implementation of the Age Discrimination Act but must be addressed within the substance of each program.

We urge the Administration to include in all programs strong and well-financed outreach components to identify and inform the "lost generation" of older people -- those living in isolated rural areas of forgotten inner cities or those whose limited mobility traps them in their homes -- of the services available to them. Transportation or escort services should be provided to guarantee that these people, once found, can reach the needed services. We also urge full support for training programs to sensitize professionals and paraprofessionals in all fields to the special characteristics of older people, as well as training programs to prepare older people to help their peers. Such training for the elderly should prepare them for professional and paraprofessional positions so that they may serve also by participating in program advisory and directing bodies. Substantive actions, such as these, combined with a forceful commitment to prohibiting age discrimination in federally-supported programs, will give the elderly the opportunity to their fair share of assistance.

Research

Research and the dissemination of the knowledge produced by research are basic to all social and health programs, but research is particularly important to the elderly who are the most rapidly increasing segment of the population. The aged themselves are aging rapidly which affects dramatically the kinds of programs and services needed to assist them.

Understanding the aging process does more than affect the quality of social services. This basic information is important to improving the quality of life for all of us. For instance, we know little about the specific effect of certain medicines upon older persons, and yet the incidence of multiple prescriptions is very high. Studying the changes of the body with respect to disease and cures of diseases may bring significant breakthroughs in understanding the human process. Nutrition facts are scarce with respect to how the diet really affects our physical well-being. Congress established the National Institute of Aging to explore these and similar issues. We call upon the Administration to make available the necessary resources to ensure that the NIA can be an effective partner in shaping the future.

Government's ability to distinguish qualitative and quantitative data about the elderly using age cohorts as a variable is extremely limited. We speak of the elderly as a homogeneous group, when in fact the needs of a person 85 may be quite dissimilar to those of a person 65 years of age.

Census data which is used as a primary determinate of allocations on domestic programs is often inaccurate with respect to its counting of older persons. Plans for the 1980 census should include specific direction to account for the aged in the same outreach efforts being discussed for other minorities.